

1 second

5

5 seconds

6

10 seconds

7

20 seconds

Conventional method

**Nothing** 

Nothing

A measurement of a supersaturation point defect performs the fastening of the Al electrode to single side of a wafer.

A pulse voltage is applied via above-mentioned Al electrode to wafer both sides, raising temperature of a wafer.

It requires for the junction-capacitance variation of Al electrode.

It performed by reading the number of capture levels equivalent to the number of the supersaturation point defects accompanied by a quenching process in the variation of the transitional capacity of this result.

These measurement results were shown in the Table 1.

Moreover, in order to observe the influence a supersaturation point defect affects precipitation nucleation velocity, a question and a low hot-temperature process of a 20 hour retaining are applied to temperature =800 degree C to the above-mentioned various wafer at 3:00.

The precipitation nucleus in the wafer after each process was measured.

In addition, at the time of measuring the precipitation nucleus in the wafer formed as a result, because a precipitation nucleus is very fine, it performs the 1 hour maintenance of the wafer in an oxidising atmosphere at temperature =1100 degree C.

Let an above-mentioned precipitation nucleus be a stacking fault.

It considered as the number of precipitation nuclei by etching the wafer of this result by the etching reagent, and measuring the number of above-mentioned stacking faults.

These results were also shown in the Table 1.



# [Effect of th invention]

From the result shown in a Table 1, by putting this invention methods 1-7 into effect in the silicon-single-crystal wafer in which made the supersaturation point defect exist, any are become as follows in the silicon-single-crystal wafer with which a supersaturation point defect does not exist so that the low hot-temperature processing time for the precipitation nucleation may be observed by the conventional method to the formation of almost all the precipitation nucleus being completed in 3 hours. In a low hot-temperature process of 3 hours, a formation of a precipitation nucleus is not observed but a formation of the precipitation nucleus which is mostly equivalent to a 3 hour process of the wafer with which the above-mentioned supersaturation point defect exists at last by process of another time is observed.

As mentioned above, it enables that the silicon-single-crystal wafer with which the supersaturation point defect of this invention exists shortens remarkably low hot-temperature processing time for the precipitation nucleation which was requiring the long time conventionally because the formation speed of the precipitation nucleus which is a crystal-defect layer in a device process as compared with the silicon-single-crystal wafer with which this does not exist is remarkably quick. A useful effect is brought on an operation.



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析出核の形成速度が速いシリコン単結晶ウエハおよびその製造法

夏 昭60-60419 **②特** 

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8월59-190300 (JP, A) 特開

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#### の特許請求の範囲

1 高温において熱平衡的に存在する点欠陥を低 温において過飽和に含有することを特徴とするゲ ツタリング用結晶欠陥層となる析出核の形成速度 が速いシリコン単結晶ウエハ。

2 シリコン単結晶ウエハの内部でゲツタリング 効果を有する結晶欠陥層となる析出核を形成する ための低温熱処理を施すに先だつて、シリコン単 **結晶ウェハに、1100~1280℃の範囲内の温度に加** min以上の冷却速度で急冷の熱処理を施すことを 特徴とするゲツタリング用結晶欠陥層となる析出 核の形成速度が速いシリコン単結晶ウエハの製造

## 発明の詳細な説明

#### (産業状の利用分野)

この発明は、デバイスプロセスにおいて、表面 部に結晶の無欠陥層を有し、内部に結晶欠陥層を 有するシリコン単結晶ウエハを形成するに先だつ て施される熱処理のうち、特に前記結晶欠陥層と 20 50時間ときわめて長く、操業上問題があるもので なる析出核を形成するための低温熱処理の時間を 著しく短縮することが可能な、すなわち折出核の

形成速度が速いシリコン単結晶ウエハおよびその 製造方法に関するものである。

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## 【従来の技術】

一般に、デバイスプロセスにおいて、表面部に 5 結晶の無欠陥層が形成され、一方内部にはゲッタ リング効果を有する結晶欠陥層が形成されたシリ コン単結晶ウェハを得るためには、これに先だつ て、前記ウエハには、例えば、500~900℃の範囲 内の温度に、10~50時間保持後、徐冷の条件での 熟後、少なくとも500℃以下の温度まで200℃/ 10 低温熱処理、並びに1050~1250℃の範囲内の所定 温度に4~6時間保持後、徐冷の条件での高温熱 処理が施され、前者の低温熱処理は、結晶欠陥層 となる折出核形成のためのものであり、また後者 の高温熱処理は、ウエハ表面近傍の格子間酸素ま 15 たは析出核を外方に拡散して無欠陥層を形成する ためのものである。

## (発明が解決しようとする問題点)

しかし、上記のように結晶欠陥層となる析出核 形成のための低温熱処理は、その所要時間が10~ あつた。

[問題点を解決するための手段]

そこで、本発明者等は、上述のような観点か ら、析出核形成のための低温熱処理時間の短縮化 をはかるべく研究を行なつた結果、シリコン単結 晶ウエハには、点欠陥、すなわちSi原子が格子間 原子が欠除した空孔型点欠陥が存在し、この点欠 陥は熱平衡的に存在するもので、例えば1200℃で は、格子間型点欠陥: 1×10<sup>17</sup>個/cd、

空孔型点欠陷: 1×1015個/cl また、600℃では、

格子型点欠陷:1×1016個/al、 空孔型点欠陥:1×10°個/ci、

存在するが、この点欠陥が折出核の形成促進に著 しく寄与し、したがつて、前記ウエハを急冷する ことにより高温において熱平衡的に相対的に多量 15 変化がないという理由によるものである。 存在する点欠陥を低温で過飽和に多量存在するよ うにし、この状態のウエハに上記の折出核形成低 温熱処理を施すと、前記の多量の過飽和点欠陥が 核となつて析出核の形成が促進されるようにな なるという知見を得たのである。

この発明は、上記知見にもとづいてなされたも のであつて、シリコン単結晶ウェハの内部でゲツ タリング効果を有する結晶欠陥層となる析出核を リコン単結晶ウェハに、1100~1280°Cの範囲内の 温度に加熱後、少なくとも500℃以下の温度まで 200℃/min以上の冷却速度で急冷の熱処理を施 すことによつて、高温において熱平衡的に存在す る点欠陥を低温において過飽和に含有する、すな 30 わちゲツタリング用結晶欠陥層となる析出核の形 成速度が速いシリコン単結晶ウエハを製造するこ とに特徴を有するものである。

なお、この発明のシリコン単結晶ウエハの製造

法において、加熱温度を1100~1280℃と限定した のは、加熱温度が1100℃未満では急冷後のウエハ における過飽和点欠陥が相対的に少なく、所望の 上記低温熱処理時間の短縮化をはかることができ に侵入した格子間型点欠陥と、格子を形成するSi 5 ず、一方1280°Cを越えた加熱温度にしてもより一 層の折出核形成促進効果が得られないという理由 にもとづくものであり、また冷却速度を200℃/ min以上としたのは、200℃/minの冷却速度を 境として、これより遅い冷却速度になると、高温 10 において熱平衡的に存在する点欠陥を低温で過飽 和に存在させることが困難になるという理由によ るものであり、さらに、急冷温度の上限値を500 ℃としたのは、冷却温度が500℃未満であれば、 急冷後のウエハに存在する過飽和点欠陥にあまり

#### 〔実施例〕

つぎに、この発明のシリコン単結晶ウエハおよ びその製造法を実施例により具体的に説明する。 直径:125m×厚さ:0.5mの寸法をもつたシリ り、この結果熱処理時間の著しい短縮化が可能と 20 コン単結晶ウエハを用意し、このウエハをそれぞ れ第1妻に示される加熱冷却条件にて、加熱し、 温度:500℃まで急冷して本発明法1~7を実施 し、前記ウエハに過飽和点欠陥を付与した。な お、第1表において、冷却速度が500℃/minの 形成するための低温熱処理を施すに先だつて、シ 25 場合は放冷、同1000℃/minの場合は強制空冷を 行なつた場合を示すものである。 ついで、このように本発明法1~7をそれぞれ

実施することによつて過飽和点欠陥を付与したシ リコン単結晶ウェハの過飽和点欠陥を測定した。 また、比較の目的で、従来法として、上記の過 飽和点欠陥付与処理を行なわないシリコン単結晶 ウェハについても、過飽和点欠陥の測定を行なつ た。

# 表

種別		加熱冷却条件			ウェハ中	析出核の形成数	
		加熱温度	保持時間	冷却速度	の過飽和点欠陥数	800°C×3 時間の場	800°C×20 時間の場
		(৩)		(℃/亩)	(個/d)	合 (個/ai)	合 (個/ai)
本明法	1	1280	5₹₺	500	4×1017	2×10°	1×10°
	2	1280	10秒	1000	4×1017	2×10°	1×10°
	3	1280	30秒	1000	4×10 <sup>17</sup>	2×10*	1×10'
	4	1250	1#	1000	3×1017	1.6×10°	7×10*
	5	1200	5₺	1000	1×1017	1.3×10 <sup>a</sup>	1.5×10°
	6	1150	1019	1000	9×10' 4	6.8×10 <sup>7</sup>	4×10*
	7	1100	20₺	1000	8×101*	1,4×10'	3×10 <sup>s</sup>
<b>従来法</b>		_			なし	なし	1×10°

過飽和点欠陥の測定は、ウエハの片面にAJ電 極を固着し、ウエハを昇温しつつウエハ両面に前 極の接合容量変化を求め、この結果の過渡的容量 の変化量から急冷処理に伴う過飽和点欠陥の数に 相当する捕獲準位数を読みとることにより行なつ た。これらの測定結果を第1表に示した。

影響を見るために、上記の各種ウエハに対して、 温度:800℃に、3時間および20時間保持の低温 熱処理を施し、各処理後のウエハ中の析出核を測 定した。

測定するに際しては、析出核はきわめて細かいの で、ウェハを酸化雰囲気中にて、温度:1100℃に 1時間保持して、前配析出核を積層欠陥とし、こ の結果のウエハを腐食液でエッチングして前記機 した。これらの結果も第1表に示した。

[発明の効果]

第1表に示される結果から、本発明法1~7を 実施することによつて過飽和点欠陥を存在させた 記AI電極を介してパルス電圧を印加して、AI電 20 シリコン単結晶ウエハにおいては、いずれも折出 核形成のための低温熱処理時間が3時間でほとん どの折出核の形成が終了しているのに対して、従 来法に見られるように、過飽和点欠陥の存在しな いシリコン単結晶ウエハにおいては、3時間の低 また、過飽和点欠陥が析出核形成速度に及ぼす 25 温熱処理では析出核の形成が見られず、20時間の 処理でようやく前記の過飽和点欠陥が存在するウ エハの3時間処理にはぼ相当する析出核の形成が 見られるものである。

上述のように、この発明の過飽和点欠陥の存在 なお、この結果形成されたウェハ中の忻出核を 30 するシリコン単結晶ウエハは、これの存在しない シリコン単結晶ウエハに比して、デバイスプロセ スで結晶欠陥層となる折出核の形成速度が著しく 速いので、従来長時間を要していた析出核形成の ための低温熱処理時間を著しく短縮することを可 層欠陥の数を測定することによつて析出核の数と 35 能とするものであり、操業上有用な効果をもたら すものである。



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(56) Bibliography Unexamined Japanese patent No. 59-190300 (JP, A)

## (57) Claim(s)

- 1 In high temperature, the point defect which exists in thermal equilibrium is contained to supersaturation in low temperature. The silicon-single-crystal wafer with the quick formation speed of the precipitation nucleus functioning as the crystal-defect layer for getterings which is characterised by the above-mentioned.
- 2 It is the first to apply the low hot-temperature process for forming the precipitation nucleus functioning as the crystal-defect layer which has a gettering effect inside a silicon-single-crystal wafer. A quenching is heat-treated with the cooling rate of 200 degrees C/min or more to the temperature of at least 500 degrees C or less after heating to the temperature within the limits of 1100-1280 degrees C to a silicon-single-crystal wafer. The manufacturing method of the silicon-single-crystal wafer with the quick formation speed of the precipitation nucleus functioning as the crystal-defect layer for getterings which is characterised by the above-mentioned.

#### **DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF INVENTION**

#### [INDUSTRIAL APPLICATION]

This invention has the defect-free layer of a crystal among a surface part in a device process.

Among heat treating which precedes to form the silicon-single-crystal wafer which has a crystal-defect layer inside, and is applied, the time of the low hot-temperature process for forming the precipitation nucleus functioning as especially an above-mentioned crystal-defect layer can be shortened remarkably, namely, it relates to the silicon-single-crystal wafer with the quick formation speed and its manufacturing method of a precipitation nucleus.

## [PRIOR ART]

Generally, in a device process, the defect-free layer of a crystal is formed on a surface part.

In order to obtain the silicon-single-crystal wafer with which the crystal-defect



layer which has a gettering effect was formed on the inside on the one side, it is preceding to this.

High-temperature heat treating on the conditions of a slow-cooling is applied to the temperature within the limits of 500-900 degrees C after a 4-6 hours maintenance, for example, after a 10-50 hours maintenance at the predetermined temperature of a low hot-temperature process on the conditions of a slow-cooling, and the 1050-1250-degree C range of an above-mentioned wafer.

The former low hot-temperature process is a thing for the precipitation nucleation functioning as a crystal-defect layer.

Moreover the latter high-temperature heat treating is for diffusing in outside oxygen between the lattices or the precipitation nucleus near the wafer surface, and forming a defect-free layer.

# [PROBLEM ADDRESSED]

However, that duration of the low hot-temperature process for the precipitation nucleation which is a crystal-defect layer as mentioned above is very as long as 10-50 hours. It was the thing with the problem on an operation.

#### [SOLUTION OF PROBLEMS]

Consequently, these inventors did the study from the above viewpoints that the shortening of the low hot-temperature processing time for the precipitation nucleation should be achieved.

As a result, to a silicon-single-crystal wafer, it is a point defect. Namely, the point defect of the type between the lattices in which Si atom penetrated between lattices, Si atom which forms a lattice, a lacked hole type point defect exists. This point defect exists in thermal equilibrium concentration of point defects.

For example, at 1200 degrees C, type point defect between lattices: 1\*10 17 piece / cm3, hole type point defect: 1\*10 15 piece / cm3

Moreover, at 600 degrees C, skeleton-pattern point defect: 1\*10 16 piece / cm3

Hole type point defect: 1\*10 5 piece / cm3, thus it exists.

However, this point defect contributes to formation promotion of a precipitation nucleus remarkably.

Therefore, it is made to perform at supersaturation abundant existence of the point defect which performs abundant existence relatively in thermal equilibrium

...



concentration of point defects in high temperature, at low temperature by performing the quenching of the above-mentioned wafer.

If the above-mentioned precipitation nucleation low hot-temperature process is applied to the wafer of this condition, a lot of above-mentioned supersaturation point defects will be a nucleus, and a formation of a precipitation nucleus will come to be promoted. The realisation that as a result remarkable shortening of a heat-treating time was made was obtained. This invention is formed based on above-mentioned realisation. It is first to apply the low hot-temperature process for forming the precipitation nucleus functioning as the crystal-defect layer which has a gettering effect inside a silicon-single-crystal wafer.

By heat-treating a quenching with the cooling rate of 200 degrees C/min or more to the temperature of at least 500 degrees C or less after heating to the temperature within the limits of 1100-1280 degrees C to a silicon-single-crystal wafer, it becomes as follows in high temperature. The point defect which exists in thermal equilibrium concentration of point defects is contained to supersaturation in low temperature. That is, it has the characteristic to manufacture the silicon-single-crystal wafer with the quick formation speed of the precipitation nucleus functioning as the crystal-defect layer for getterings.

In addition, in the manufacturing method of the silicon-single-crystal wafer of this invention, if heating temperature is less than 1100 degrees C, having limited heating temperature with 1100-1280 degrees C does not have a relatively few supersaturation point defect in the wafer after a quenching, and the shortening of desired above-mentioned low hot-temperature processing time cannot be achieved. It is based on the reason the precipitation nucleation promotion effect of one layer is not more obtained even when it makes to the heating temperature exceeding 1280 degrees C on the one side.

Moreover having made the cooling rate into 200 degrees C/min or more makes the cooling rate of 200 degrees C/min a boundary, and It, if it becomes a cooling rate slower than this, the point defect which exists in thermal equilibrium concentration of point defects in high temperature will be based on the reason it becomes difficult to make supersaturation exist at low temperature.

Furthermore, if cooling temperature is less than 500 degrees C, having made the upper limit of a quenching temperature into 500 degrees C to the supersaturation point defect which exists in the wafer after a quenching, it is based on the reason there is not much variation.



# [Example]

Below, an example explains concretely the silicon-single-crystal wafer and its manufacturing method of this invention.

Diameter: 125 mm \* Thickness: 0.5m, the silicon-single-crystal wafer with this size is prepared. This wafer is heated on the heating cooling conditions respectively shown in a Table 1.

Perform a quenching by temperature: 500 degree C and put this invention methods 1-7 into effect.

The supersaturation point defect was provided to the above-mentioned wafer. In addition, when a cooling rate is 500 degrees C/min, in Table 1, it cools and, in the 1000-degrees C/min same case, the case where a forced air cooling is done is shown. Subsequently, the supersaturation point defect of the silicon-single-crystal wafer which provided the supersaturation point defect was measured by respectively putting into effect this invention methods 1-7 in this way. Moreover, the supersaturation point defect was measured for the objective of a comparison also with the silicon-single-crystal wafer which does not do the above-mentioned supersaturation point-defect providing process as a conventional method.

```
Table 1
Classification
Heating cooling conditions
Heating temperature (degree C)
Holding time
Cooling rate (degree C/min)
The number of supersaturation point defects in a wafer (piece /cm3)
The number of formations of a precipitation nucleus
In the case of 800 degree-C * 3 hours (piece /cm3)
In the case of 800 degree-C * 20 hours (piece /cm3)
This invention method
1
5 seconds
2
10 seconds
3
30 seconds
```